

FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune of June 27.

FAILING MEADOWS AND CORN FODDER. Last year there was an unusually heavy growth of grass, which was exhausting, and at the time the meadows were mown it was exceedingly dry and hot. The haying season was remarkable, as there was no rain for two or three weeks, and most farmers gathered their entire crop without its being wetted. When this burden of grass was removed from the land the hot sun, with the absence of rain, must have killed many of the roots. There was very little aftergrowth to protect the roots and to renew the plants. If the winter had not been very favorable with the snow covering the surface, many meadows would have been entirely, instead of partially, destroyed. Another fact is, the moving machines cut closer than the old-fashioned scythe and leave the roots much more exposed to the heat of the sun, and the inability to give the roots killed is therefore much greater. In a dry time it would be a great delusion to set the machine higher, for the stubble would protect the roots more. The longer the stubble the more it would shield the ground and at the same time the juice of it would afford moisture to sustain the roots, or, in other words, the green stubble would help to keep up the vitality of the plant until they would make a renewed growth, so to protect the crowns or tops of corn. Once destroyed a whole field of orchard grass by cutting it too close so late in the season that there was not any root left.

The same condition would occur with any kind of grass. It would be a great loss if when meadows are mown in a dry time to sow plaster or even salt upon the surface. This would attract moisture, and thus help to start a new growth, particularly the plaster, which not only would attract the moisture but also ammonia from the atmosphere, and thus doubly benefit the meadows.

In consequence of the prospective lighter yield of grass, fodder corn should be extensively grown. It may be put in any time up to July 1 in this latitude and mature. As the present season is about two weeks later than usual, we can reasonably expect a proportionately longer time for ripening in the fall. Every farmer has some piece of pasture or thin, light meadow which can be turned to good account for fodder corn, and every farm will afford manure enough to enrich by scraping the barnyard and gathering up fertilizing material in different places. The ashes will go a good ways and it will pay, if there is nothing better, to purchase commercial fertilizer for the fodder corn. It can be put in so rapidly that the time required is of little account. When the ground is plowed and where there is a drill, take out enough to make the rows sufficiently wide to run a cultivator between them; or, lay the ground out in furrows from two and a half to three feet wide, large corn requiring four rows, and scatter the seed in the furrows. A man can do this almost as fast as he can walk and then the seed may be covered by running a harrow lengthwise of the furrows. If the ground is cultivated as soon as the rows can be seen, no hoing is necessary, as the corn grows so fast when planted late.

The Ohio Farmer says: "Very dry and sun and clean and in apple pie-order, and his large seed field or garden is in prime condition and cultivation."

An English gardener thinks Laxton's Omega every way desirable as a late pea crop, which is a daily necessity with him "until far on in October." Two others warmly champion the same variety, while one says, is being dwarf, easily netted against birds "especially tits," which spoil whole rows of the fast-growing kinds.

If properly constructed, the hand-wheel-hoe is, *The Massachusetts Ploughman* thinks, one of the most useful tools for a small farm. "In gardens and near the house, it is a great convenience to have a hoe which will turn over the soil, and the others were strong."

The SUNDAY TRIBUNE, July 1.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was conspicuous for the completeness of its news reports and the freshness and variety of its miscellaneous departments. Among its features were the following:

Foreign News.—Special cable letter to THE TRIBUNE giving a review of the political and financial news and events in Europe in the month of June, and the spread of cholera and precautions against it; report of the Cobden Club dinner, and general news of the day from all parts of the world.

The Virginia Daily.—Special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE about the new law for a small farm. "In gardens and near the house, it is a great convenience to have a hoe which will turn over the soil, and the others were strong."

Washington.—Special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE reporting Senator Dixie's views of Senator Beck's utterances, and of the speaker's contempt of General department news and notes.

Boston.—Special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE reviewing the Sunday school educational news of the week.

Chicago.—Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE about current political, personal and industrial events.

San Francisco.—Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE about the Burying of the Knights Templar, the wheat and other topics of interest.

Saratoga.—Letters from THE TRIBUNE's regular correspondents, regarding conditions and prospects of the horse race, and the preparations for and prospects of the coming racing season.

Local Miscellany.—Reports of the arrest of Dr. D. P. Austin, a New Canaan steamer, from the Bridge, and the various points of interest of the Eleventh of June's Victory.—Report of the closing meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting, at which Eddie Peacock will be present.

Letters.—Letter from a special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE detailing the events of the 7th last day of Peacock Hill, and the arrival of the 13th.

Mr. Abney's Company.—List of the principal singers and social gossip of the week.—Account of numerous interesting events at home and abroad.

Railroad Interests.

Agitation against Trade Dollars.

The Courts.

The Santa Fe Expedition.

John C. Frémont, Jr., Loses his Temper.

The Caterpillar Plague.

A National Historical Society.

Abraham Lincoln.

The Haytian Insurrection.

Irish Wives in a Broadway Stage.

Sonic Facts about Lemons.

John Bach McMaster's Executive Review of John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," Volume I.

Marriages.—England.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE's regular correspondent about various phases of the Queen's Wife's Sister's life.

Camping in California.—Two letters from a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE describing scenes and experiences of the trip.

Alphonso and Christina.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE's regular Paris correspondent about the reported intention of the Emperor to marry Christina.

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Religious Intelligence.

An American Family.

The Billious Barnacles.

Following is a brief summary of the principal news topics of the day:

FOREIGN.—It was reported on Saturday that there had been 113 deaths by cholera in Damietta, Egypt, on Friday. An explosion of kegs of gunpowder in a magazine during twenty-two hours and severely shattered buildings. It was stated that Russia is not disposed to mediate between France and China concerning Tonquin. Professor Hind, of Nova Scotia, reiterated his charges that Canadian fisheries statistics were fraudulently falsified. Prince Bismarck was reported to be in better health.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Elam, of The Richmond Whig, and Mr. Birne, of The Richmond State, fought a duel after shooting in a swimming pool in the rear of their respective houses. When well grown, in soil deeply trenched and made rich with manure worked in, it ranks among the most stately of autumn flowering plants.

"The papers have this season refreshed recollection of the old and effective method of PROTECTING YOUNG CORN FROM CROWS AND BLACKBIRDS. Pour hot water—not boiling but uncomfortably warm to hold the hand—in over the shelled kernels; coat all by stirring in briskly half a pint of pine-tar to each bushel of seed; then pour off the water and add plaster or road dust to prevent sticking to the leaves in planting."

"The practice of feeding WHEY TO COWS in Herkimer County, which a friend inquires about, proved injurious to cheese and has been discontinued."

"Dr. Maxwell T. Masters writes that he has often seen the experiment tried of THINNING POTATOES by pulling out all the smaller stems, leaving only two or at most three of the stronger ones to the hill, and never knew an instance where the result was not larger tubers and frequently a heavier total crop."

"A writer in The London Garden recognizes 'DIFFERENCES IN RHUBARB' not generally thought of. There are, he says, coarse and fine-textured kinds, and those green and crimson, the latter as a rule earliest and tenderest, "and most appreciated on account of their color, for now-a-days color is in the culinary art almost as important a matter as it is in the flower garden."

"Another correspondent of the Journal last named pleads for restoration of the HOLLYHOCK—for which fashion has substituted heavy-headed sunflowers. When well grown, in soil deeply trenched and made rich with manure worked in, it ranks among the most stately of autumn flowering plants."

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"Mr. Harris Lewis, in The Utica Herald's report of the Central Club, favors mowing ORCHARD GRASS for hay as it heads out, long before it blossoms." Mr. Bonfay quoted Professor Caldwell as of opinion that best results are obtained by "cutting before any heads appear, and cutting twice."

"Quis quis might have mentioned as an important benefit a MULCH OF BRUSH around young fruit trees, in addition to that of shade with free admission and circulation of air and deposit of carbonaceous matter upon the surface from gradual decay. Every sort of plant shows more color and more vigor when the soil in which the roots are carpeted with a coat of humus formed or forming, though scientists have not yet agreed as to the precise use of it."

SPROUTED WHEAT FOR SEED.

Mr. S. W. Bradford writes from Dakota that last fall, after freezing weather, he threshed spring wheat out of stack; some of it was damp. It did not burst during winter, looked well this spring, was not sprouted but only soft, and the past spring he sowed two bushels per acre—one-third more than if it had not been damp—and probably 1½ bushels per acre came up. He asks if what germinated will make plants as vigorous as from absolutely hard wheat. Some of his neighbors say it will; "others say the growth will be weakly and the yield small." Mr. K. Remond, Jr., who previously sprouted, and I can large and plump and carry up after sowing. I can see no reason why the plants would not be healthy and vigorous. A little time may enable the inquirer to learn how it is.—Professor W. J. Beal, Michigan Agricultural College.

BEET LINES.

A very valuable honey plant is alse clover, and very excellent for hay and pasture. Some farmers think it equal to red. If cut as soon as it blooms, a second bloom will come on just when most needed for the bees. The first crop of the season and not for the bees. The second crop does not grow on low rich land. It may be sown with timothy in the same way and in the same proportions that red clover is sown.

—One of the bee journals of the country will soon insert the advertisement of "Mrs. Lizzie Cotton," and several of them have repeatedly shown that she is not a wise person. One of our most popular and most well-preserved papers has placed her repeatedly in columns of humiliations and swindles. I have myself received very many complaints of her business methods.

—It is getting to be the fashion to procure early green beans from the South. These can be reared and shipped North so that we can have them at the wharfing of the season. As the queens appear every time as good as those bred North, this promises to become an industry of no inconsiderable importance.

—Some bee-keepers ship here South in winter, where they avoid the dangers of Northern winters, and ship an orange in winter for the season's supply.

—Mr. Thomas H. Farland, of Northern Missouri, the past winter, is curious he did not go to Texas instead of Florida.

—It is stated by Mr. McFurland that only Italian

THE MONEY MARKET.

bees would thrive in Florida, as the moths eat up the common bees. It is true that the Italians do suffer less from the bee moth than do the black bees, but only because they keep stronger. No colony that is maintained in a condition for profit will ever suffer from the bee moth.

—Mr. G. M. Dentelle shows that two weeks ago the Bureau of Statistics' report of the foreign commerce of the whole United States for the month of May, 1883, had been issued. The merchandise in the month was \$2,958,004 smaller than in the preceding month of April, \$18,900,000 less than in May, 1882, and \$6,400,000 less than in May, 1881. The merchandise imports for the month were \$764,321 less than in the preceding month of April, \$4,500,000 less than in May of this year, \$12,100,000 less than in May, 1882, and \$700,000 greater than in May, 1881. In May of this year the exports exceeded the imports \$1,630,192, against \$330,865 excess of imports in April; against \$8,034,731 excess of imports in May, 1882, and \$19,153,905 excess of imports in May, 1881.

—It was Dr. Collier's *sister*, Professor Wiley, lately appointed chemist to the Bureau of Agriculture of Washington, who, in an elaborate paper on glucose a year or two ago, gave voice to the absurd statement that comb-honey had been wrought by man, using glucose as the sweet filling. The article did much mischief; the more so it was widely published in the press of the country, and to ordinary readers it seemed a very sober joke, and to bee-keepers a very mischievous one.—[Professor A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.]

FOOT-NOTES.

Mr. Harris Lewis thinks well of burdock for fodder.

In the Boston barrel of maize ensilage sent to Dr. Voelcker in England he found, by analysis, 1.2% per cent of lactic acid.

Professor E. W. Stewart, in his recent useful book, celebrating the cow as "the most remarkable product among animals." She gives at her best seven times her own weight per annum in milk, of food value twice as great as the beef creature.

Mr. E. S. Carman reports that several farmers in his part of Bergen County, N. J., raise strawberries for market; that the first picking this year was June 5 of Charles Downing. The more he sees and hears of that variety the more he inclines to regard it as, all things considered, "the best in cultivation."

Mr. Waldo F. Brown lives in presence of a rich and charming landscape toward the sunrise, and the sun sets behind him, "East View." It is a beautiful property. *The Ohio Farmer* says: "Very tidy and sun and clean and in apple pie-order, and his large seed field or garden is in prime condition and cultivation."

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